FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1837. [NO. 1023.

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip
; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
are for the first, and thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are requested
the number of insertions desired, or they
continued till forbid, and charged accord.

rs to the Editor must be post paid.

Strayed or Stolen,

M the Subscriber, on the 2d instant, a bay
ARE, 15 hands high, with left eye out A
reward will be given for her delivery to me.
DUNCAN McLERAN.
uary 4, 1837. 22tf.

Petty Gulf Cotton Seed.

T received per Steamer Clarendon, a
antity of the above Cotton Seed, and for
C. J ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
uary 3, 1837.

To Cotton Planters.

introduction of this Seed into general use,
ould undoubtedly be of great benefit to our
both in improving the Staple, and increasing
oduction of our Cotton.
plant itself is much more luxuriant than
mmon green Seed, much more prolific of
nd throws itself so widely open, (when
that a hand that could pick 75 lbs. of the
ould readily pick 100 lbs of the other (per
Its Staple is so superior, that those
r with it allege that with their eyes closed
an easily distinguish it from the common
My motive for offering this Seed to the
is for the express purpose of improving
ility of our Cotton at *home*, and *character*
road, which has been reduced to a very
; and justly so too, by the very inferior
generally shipped from this State.
C. J. ORRELL.
etteville, Jan. 3, 1837. 22-tf

The *Salisbury Watchman* will give the a-
3 insertions, and forward their bill to me
yment. C. J. O.

NEW BOOKS.

ATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illus-
rations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and
bly Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory
Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and
Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy
for 1837; Barry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride;
al Barmecki; Marriage and Inheritance;
rials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random;
rombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral
gs; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to
terians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Se-
Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Man-
nd Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Uni-
History,
dical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver;
Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees
ildren; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Prac-
Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Mid-
&c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
uary 4, 1837.

Notice.

E last Will and Testament of the late John
cDaniel, was admitted to probate at Decem-
erm, 1836, of the Court of Pleas and Quar-
ssions of the County of Cumberland, when
McDaniel qualified as Executor thereto,
tained Letters Testamentary.
persons having claims against said Estate,
quested to present them within the time re-
d by law, or this notice will be pleaded in
the recovery thereof.
JAMES McDANIEL.
uary 5, 1837. 22tf.

To Draymen.

LING accounts *must* be presented to me
within *two weeks* after done, or this notice
plead in bar of recovery.
C. J ORRELL.
uary 3, 1837. 22 3w

EARL STREET HOUSE Rebuilt.
No. 88 Pearl Street.
O BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

S spacious Establishment is enlarged and
ected upon its former site, in the centre
commercial operations of the city, sur-
d by more than 500 entirely new fire proof
and Warehouses, occupying the ground of
eat conflagration. This Hotel, fronting
Pearl and Water streets, is arranged upon
and most improved plan, with a spacious
ge Room, extensive Dining Parlors, large
leeping rooms, commodious Bathing rooms,
power to elevate a supply of water to the
story, and for other purposes; together with
convenience required to promote the health
mfort of Boarders. A guard is and will be
ntly employed to keep every part of the
es in order and security. Alderman Peters,
owner,) has spared no expense to render
uilding, both in extent and style of architec-
equal if not superior to any Commercial Hotel
country. This House will be furnished com-
in modern style, and re-opened in the month
bruary, 1837. The undersigned, (former
ietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of
d customers, and the public generally.
JOHN M. FLINT.
York, Dec 18, 1836. 22 3m

Lost.

following NOTES, viz. one Note on Cal-
n J Dickson, with security, for $800, paya-
h December past; one do. on Calvin J.
n, with security, for $419 50, payable 25th
ber 1837, with interest one year; one do.
vin J. Dickson, with security, for $419 50,
le 25th December 1838, with interest two
one Note on Thos. Bennett, Sen'r, for $800,
le 25th December past; one do. on Thomas
tt, Sen'r, for about $460, payable 25th De-
er, 1837, with interest one year; one do. on
Bennett, Sen'r, for $460, payable 25th De-
er 1838, with interest two years; one Note
o. Glisson, with security, for $60, on de-
about one month; sundry other small Notes
ccounts. This is to forewarn all persons
trading for or having any thing to do with
Notes, as I hold the makers responsible to
nd none else.
BRYAN CARAWAY.
cember 28, 1836. 22 4w.

Notice.

E Subscriber takes this opportunity of in-
orming the public that he is no longer one
firm of Howard & Reid, neither one of the
A. Howard & Co., having sold his entire
st in said Firm and Co. He also feels grate
some individuals of Fayetteville for their
ess, and to the people of Iredell for their
nage.
GEO. V. REID.
ttsville, N. C., Dec. 31, 1836. 22-3w

MURRELL, the Land Pirate.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Stewart's Ad-
ventures in capturing Murrell Also, Crock-
ett's Adventures in Texas, written by himself.
January 4. 1837. E J. HALE.

Molasses.

20 HHDS prime retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec. 28. 21-tf.

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now land-
ing from the Steamboat Wilmington,
for sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec 28 21-tf.

FRESH LIME.

150 CASKS Fresh Stone Lime.
5 Casks Clover Seed.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses.
Just received, and for sale by
CURTIS & MYROVER.
Dec. 26, 1836. 21 4w.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.
C. P. MALLETT.
August 15, 1836. 2tf

Pittsboro' Male Academy.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Trustees to the charge of this Institution, announces to the public, that it will be opened on Monday, the 16th of January, 1837. The village of Pittsborough is distinguished for healthiness and good society; and the Subscriber will endeavour to add to these, his best exertions to make the School worthy of patronage. The usual branches of an Academic Course will be taught, and youths prepared for entering the University of the State, or any other College.
TERMS OF TUITION.
Fifteen Dollars per session, in advance, and an additional charge for the Winter Session, of Fifty Cents for fuel. (Board can be had in the village)
WM. W. HOOPER.
December 23, 1836. 21-4t.
☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman, are requested to give the above four insertions.

FISH.

50 BARRELS of MACKEREL.
Just received, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
Dec. 28. 21-tf.

LOTS for sale.

IN that beautiful, elevated, and healthy Grove, Tabernacle, situate on the Stage Road, 10 miles South of Marion Court House, will be offered for sale, on Friday, 20th January next, a number of acre and half acre Lots of LAND. At or near this eligible situation for a village, are natural advantages, adapted to pleasure and profit.—Strangers to the locality of the place, and the facilities it offers to industry, enterprise, and a Seminary of Literature, are invited to make inquiry, and a personal examination. A plan and map of the place may be seen by calling on Wm. B. Rowell and John McMillon, the owners of the Land, or Wm. H. Grice, at Marion Court House.
December 20, 1836.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a Negro man by the name of JESSE, about thirty years of age, rather slim built, well made, very black complexion, small keen eyes, small neat feet, thin lips, has a scar, I believe, on his face above one of his eyes, and the mark of an Issue behind his neck. He carried with him several suits of cloths, a blue broadcloth Coat, several round Jackets, pantaloons, &c., a Hat and Cap He is about five feet seven inches in height, very plausible, and has rather a sly, down look; he has several scars on his head occasioned by fighting, and, I think, has lost one tooth. The above reward of thirty dollars will be paid by delivering him to me at Cheraw, S Carolina, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him, with all reasonable expenses.
JOHN TAYLOR.
Cheraw, S. C., Dec 19 21 4w.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.
S F. PATTERSON, President.
Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.
☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank. who will pay them to *order*.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two Negro men Slaves, viz: TONY and JOHN Tony is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, square and stout built, and had on when he left a light drab Petersham Overcoat. He was purchased by me of Mr Richard Bradley of Wilmington, and calls himself Tony Montague. John is about 20 years of age, of rather lighter complexion than Tony, 5 feet 10 inches high, and is quite stout built, has a full round face, and has lost two front teeth, above and below, which is his most distinguishing mark He had on when he left a light grey woollen round Jacket and Pantaloons.
The above slaves left the camp of the Subscriber, while on his way to the Western Country, eight miles above Lincolnton, on the 28th of last month, and will no doubt endeavour to make their way back to Wilmington. The above reward will be given for their apprehension, so that I get them again.
JAMES MOORE.
Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1836. 19-6t

Lost or Mislaid,

A Note of Five Hundred Dollars, made payable eighty-nine days after the 8th instant, to the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, endorsed by A. E. Smith and Wm. Hancock. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for or having any thing to do with said Note.
E. A. HARPER.
Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1836. 20tf

THE ANNUALS.

The Parlour Scrap Book,
The Token and Souvenir,
Religious Souvenir,
The Gift, by Miss Leslie,
The Violet.
E. J. HALE.

Female Boarding School.

THE duties of the School at Lochiel, near Hillsborough, will be resumed on the 23d January. The Subscriber intends affording to his Pupils every facility of acquiring an Education of the highest character, both solid and useful, as well as ornamental. The better to accomplish this object, his number will be strictly limited; and he also designs procuring the services of an able female Assistant from the North.
The Pupils of the School are treated in every respect as members of a private family, and while their intellectual improvement is sedulously attended to, a high regard is paid to the cultivation of their morals and their manners. Having now had some years' experience in Teaching, the Subscriber feels confident of being able to place his School on a footing with the best Institutions for Female Education in the country. The situation of the School, a mile from Hillsborough, is one combining every advantage of retirement and health.
Terms are $85 per Session; which includes Board, Tuition and Books. Music and Painting are separate charges.
WM. E. ANDERSON.
Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1836. 18 6w

NEW BOOKS.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL; English Annual; Magnolia; all for 1837 Mackenzie's Works, in one volume, containing the Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Julia de Robigne, &c. Midshipman Easy, Capt. Marryatt's last work. The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man, by Miss Sedgwick. Tales of the Wars of Montrose, by Jas. Hogg Lives of Cardinal Richeleu, Count Oxenstien, Olivarez, and Cardinal Mazarin, by James, the Novelist. Home, by Miss Stickney. Hannah More's Works, complete in one volume Frescati, or Scenes in Paris. The Roue. The Wreath. Bryant's Poems, new Edition.
Just received by E J HALE.
November 22, 1836

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing in *the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.
Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, some choice old WINES.
C. A. McMILLAN.
September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce*, or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds Porto Rico and St Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } WINES,
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire.
C. J O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 5-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences; Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of
HATS and SHOES,
Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

For Sale.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hay Street, next door to the Post Office, now in the occupancy of Edmund Blake. Also, 223 acres of Land on Sandy Run, three miles from town, and 26½ acres at Hungry Neck, within the limits of Fayetteville. All of which will be sold low. For terms apply to
SAM'L. R. BLAKE.
December 8, 1836. 18tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEGROES for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, made at December Term, 1836, upon the petition of Neill McLaurin and others for division of slaves, the Subscriber as Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the twenty first day of January next, the following Negro SLAVES, viz: Dick, Bob, and Sarah, Maria and her Child, which Negroes are now held in common by the Petitioners and sold for the purpose of an equal distribution.
JOHN L. ATKINS, Commissioner.
December 19, 1836. 20ts.

A KEY FOUND.

Apply at this Office.
December 16, 1836. 20tf.

From the Raleigh Register.

C. G. Memminger, Esq. a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is at present in this city, whither he has come, as the Agent of the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Road, to obtain the concurrence of our General Assembly in the Acts amendatory of the Charter of this Road.

Col. Memminger has been invited to take a seat within the bar of the Senate, and to address that body in explanation of the objects of his mission.

The principal object desired by the friends of this great enterprize, we believe, is to obtain the assent of North Carolina to the Act, which has just passed the Legislature of South Carolina, conferring Banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Rail Road Company. It is estimated that it will take 12 millions to complete the Road, which sum it will be impossible to raise, unless this Banking privilege is allowed; and the question arises, whether the wishes of those interested in the road, shall be acceded to, or this immense work be abandoned.

From a letter of great interest and ability, addressed to Governor Spaight by Col. Memminger, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, we make the following extracts, showing the importance of this Road to N. Carolina:—

"The importance of this road to North Carolina, has been long ago settled. In a Convention assembled in 1833, composed of the most enlightened men in this State, the identical project was recommended to public favor; and as this State has the honor of originating this magnificent scheme, so is her faith incidentally pledged to aid its accomplishment. The advantages to resul from it, have been so frequently brought to view by these able men, that it is not necessary to repeat them. I will however merely refer to one or two of them by way of illustration.

The most obvious is the outlay of between two and three millions of dollars, which must be made in North Carolina, in the direct line of the Route without taking into consideration the lateral branches which will eventually join. Let any practical man consider the immense benefits which will be produced by so large an expenditure to the western part of the State and say whether the foundations of national prosperity may not be Laid in it.

But when it is considered that the Road which South Carolina now proposes to make across the mountains is the very one which will develope the resources of every one of the interior counties, the argument is still more in its favor. The Yadkin Rail Road from Fayetteville to Beattie's Ford is in the direct channel of union for the Charleston Road. The latter will bring the South Western passengers across the mountains, and the immense numbers which will then go through the State on their way North will diffuse a stream of prosperity throughout its course. Those inland Districts which have now no outlet for any of their commodities will find a market brought home to them and the value of land will increase throughout the whole line.

But the Districts which contain the mineral wealth of the State will at once feel the impulse. Lincoln, Rutherford, Mecklenburg, Burke and all the Counties near the Yadkin, will at once have a channel opened to a market which needs all they can produce. It is venturing very little to say that every fall of water—every mine of Iron, or any other metal; even the grazing and grain farms throughout this region will soon find employment for their means. Even the Eastern counties will be benefitted in a material degree. The travellers who go to Charleston and then to the North, will of course take the shortest Steam Boat communication by sea. They will land at Wilmington and there take the Rail Road for the Roanoke, as their best means of reaching Norfolk and Baltimore. Few men are aware of the immense increase of travelling which these Rail Roads produce. Before the Rail Road was made between New York and Philadelphia, about 80 or 100 passengers daily was the usual number; now it has increased to between 1500 and 2,000. Between Charleston and Augusta, a single stage three times a week, was more than sufficient for the transportation of passengers. Since the establishment of the Rail Road, the average of passengers to Charleston has gone as far as 500 per week."

Newspaper Improvement.—Our contemporaries of the Courier presented their journal to its patrons, at the opening of the year, much enlarged, and very beautifully printed. We congratulate them on this sign of their success and determination to deserve it, and hope that their patronage will increase with the dimensions of their paper. They have also taken possession of their new and handsome office, a few doors nearer to ours; and celebrated the event by an elegant and *appropriate* entertainment on Monday.—*Charleston Mer.*

It is stated, in a letter from the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer at New Orleans, that a salute of 167 guns was fired *from the Custom House yard* of that city on the 8th instant, on the receipt of news of the choice of a majority of Electors favorable to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. So much for the non-interference of officers of Government in elections in this Republican country of ours! In the British monarchy the laws are so un-democratic, that no officer of the Customs, not even a tide-waiter, is allowed so much as to vote at an election, lest he should, by his interested suffrage, contaminate its purity.

New York, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.

Rathbun Allen Escapes.—Hand-bills are put up to-day about town, offering $1000 reward for the apprehension of Rathbun Allen, who has escaped from the Buffalo Jail.

Something rotten in Denmark.—Whether the Post Office was burned by design or otherwise, is best known to somebody; and one thing I know there are some connected with that department at Washington, who are rogues or fools, as the following statements will show.

I held the office of Postmaster for some time, in the village of ——, I think it was the quarter ending with March last that I sent on my returns, as usual; the documents were, first, an account of mails received, on one sheet; second, an account of mails sent, on another; third, a receipt from the captain of the steamboat for carrying the mails; fourth, a receipt from the porter for taking the mails to and from the steamboat to the Post Office; fifth, the account current.

In a few days thereafter, I received a circular from the Department charging me with some small errors, and also with fifteen dollars for want of *vouchers*—said vouchers being the captain's and porter's receipts. As I had duplicates of said receipts, I carried them to the Post Office, N York, and had them endorsed by the Postmaster, and again sent on; I heard no more of it—next quarter my papers were sent on as formerly; this time I took the precaution to have them examined by a principal clerk in the Post office, New York, stood by while he inclosed the five documents, saw him seal, direct, and put them in the mail;—in a few days I received a circular charging me with errors, and again with fifteen dollars for want of vouchers, viz: the captain's and porter's; I showed this to my friend in the New York Post office, who had inclosed and forwarded said documents, who said, he could swear to their being sent.—*Now observe*, in both cases the five documents were in one envelope; the receipts being small, were in the heart of the package. Now how was it possible they could open and correct my accounts current without seeing these *vouchers*? and as there were no other contingent expenses, no other vouchers were ever sent. I answered their circular by giving them the above statement in substance, and told them in *plain Scotch*, there were *rogues or fools among them* and may be both—and as I found it was not possible to keep strait accounts with them chaps, I threw up my commission, and sent my resignation.

I received no answer to my statement, and as all books, vouchers and accounts were balanced in the blaze, it is probable I never will; as soon as I heard of the fire, a few days after the motion to examine the dark corners of their offices, I said to myself, that poor old *uncle Sam* is robbed and shaved to the bone by a set of abominable scoundrels whom he employs as money changers. However, by ruminating, I have hit on a plan that will do away all future quarrelling about surplus revenue—it is this—if Mr. Cambreleng and I are returned to Congress, next year, I intend to push through a law, to make it death without the benefit of clergy, for any member to make a proposition to examine into the books of any officer, or any office in the United States, for one hundred years to come; if this becomes a law, you need not take the duty off coal, for in three years, you will have no surplus revenue, and in seven, you will not get money enough to pay Uncle Sam his month's wages; neither need you to insure the buildings wherein said offices are kept, for then they won't burn, although they may be made of pitch-pine.

Now, Messrs. Printers, as my post office has not been burned, I have vouchers to prove what I have wrote. You need not put my name to it however, but I leave my name at your desk: show it to any who asks. Yours,
A CI-DEVANT POSTMASTER.

From the turn of the subjoined paragraphs, which we copy from a journal formerly favored with the correspondence of *Major Jack Downing*, one might suppose that that defunct worthy had come to life again. Perhaps, however, he has left some son behind him who inherits his father's humor.

FROM THE PORTLAND COURIER, DEC. 22.

Apology.—We have to apologize to our readers for the non-appearance of the Courier yesterday. It must be a pretty good vessel that could keep under sail in such a storm as we had yesterday, and not be obliged to furl all sails snug and lay to, or scud under bare poles. Our little ship can generally stand most any kind of a storm; but she had not been under way half an hour yesterday morning, before the Captain had to call all hands to take in the light sails, and close reef fore and aft. And before noon, he had to furl every rag of canvass, and drive the crew into the forecastle to keep them from being washed overboard. The rest of the day she lay rolling in the trough of the sea. However she moves again this morning like a bird, and we believe she has sustained no damage.

P. S. Lest our *land* readers may not perfectly understand all this, we must add that the violence of the storm was so great that it drove all the smoke and fire from the stove and funnel *into* the office, and all the workmen *out of it;* and we could not make it go any other way all day, no how we could fix it. If there should be a reddish appearance about our eyes to day, we beg leave to assure our readers *that we don't drink.*

We have not heard of any serious damage by the storm yesterday, though we fear we shall. There was a rumor about town that the roof of Park street Church had started, and that it took all the neighbors around there to hold it on. We are inclined to think, however, that the rumor had not so good a foundation as the building has.—*Ib.*

A new article for Ladies.—The Eagle India Rubber company at Woburn, have commenced the manufacture of an article, which we think will meet the approval of the ladies—viz, a new species of India rubber shoes, well calculated to defend the feet from damp and cold, and as light and neat in their appearance as a kid slipper! An article combining these qualities has long been a *desideratum*,—the old fashioned India rubbers, being inconveniently heavy and unseemly in their appearance. The demand for these shoes is already so great that the orders cannot be executed.—*Boston Jour.*

LEXINGTON, Ken. Dec. 13.

Liberal Subscription.—We have the satisfaction of announcing that the County Court of Fayette, yesterday, by a unanimous vote, subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Charleston, Cincinnati and Louisville Rail Road Company.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Twenty-six, on the SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Joint Select Committee of twenty-six, who were appointed to inquire into the best investment of that portion of the Surplus Revenue which will be received by North Carolina, under the provisions of the deposite act of the last session of Congress, and to whom were referred various propositions relative to such investment by both Houses of the General Assembly, have attentively considered the same; and report.

That the thirteenth section of the act of Congress "to regulate the deposites of the public money," declares, in substance, that such deposites, in the Treasury of the different States, shall be by way of loan, and not as absolute gifts. This provision, your committee believe, should not be wholly overlooked by the General Assembly, in any disposition it may make of that portion of the public Treasure which is allotted to this State. They are persuaded, nevertheless, that it should be considered and treated as a loan, of a most liberal character, which the State may never be required to repay; and which, it would be most unreasonable to suppose, will be demanded by any exigency of the Federal Treasury for many years to come. Viewed in this aspect, it is a talent committed to the Legislature, for the proper use of which, its members will justly be held accountable to their constituents and country; unless, in their hands, it shall be made productive of great and lasting benefits to the people. How it can be most advantageously applied to the accomplishment of such ends, your committee have experienced much difficulty in determining. The wisdom of statesmen in former times, and in other countries, has been exhibited in devising schemes for raising the revenues actually necessary for the real or imaginary wants of Government; and so novel is the spectacle of a people, not only freed from debt, but with an income vastly exceeding the necessities of Government, the excess of which it is desired to invest for public benefit, that but little light on the subject of this reference, can be derived from the history of the past.

Among the numerous plans of investment referred to them, your committee first considered the propositions of certain banking and canal companies in New York and New Jersey, to borrow the fund due to this State, and are unanimous in the opinion, that these propositions should not be accepted. The great advantage to the States, which were contemplated by the passage of the deposite act, consisted not in the receipts of interest on the sums entrusted to them; but in the renewed life and vigor which would be imparted to their industry and enterprize—their physical and mental improvement, by adding so much to the active capital within their limits. Every Thousand dollars of such deposites, if used as active capital, will furnish employment to one thousand dollars worth of industry in the country where it is used. That encouragement should be given to the industry of the citizens of our own State, in preference to those of other States, so far as it can be done with the public funds, under the control of the Legislature; and that this may be done even without a diminution of the annual profits on such funds, if invested abroad, your committee suppose, can hardly admit of question.—They take this occasion to remark, that in their opinion, no one cause has militated so much against the prosperity of North Carolina, as the drain upon her capital and productive labour, which has been in progress for a series of years, and which has been accelerated within a short time. To say nothing of our contributions to the Federal Government; but a pittance of which has ever been expended within our limits; the large sums of money which are prodigally sent to the North to seek permanent employment in stocks, merchandize, city property, and otherwise; and to the South and South-West, to be laid out in lands and slaves, have had a like disastrous effect upon her condition, though not to the same ruinous extent with the *absenteeism* of the landed proprietors of Ireland, so much complained of in that country. By a judicious use of the means now in our hands, this course of impoverishment may, in some degree, be arrested; and the ardent and enterprizing of our own people, may find at home, a field for their zeal and energy.

Another objection to such loans is, that the proposed borrowers are not under the control of our Legislature, nor amenable to the jurisdiction of our courts. Your committee believe that the boon conferred by the act of Congress, was poorly worthy of our acceptance, if its only effect shall be to make North Carolina's a surety to the Federal Treasury for the Banks of other States, she receiving for such insurance, only the interest on the sum thus secured, while all the advantages of the use of this vast treasure, are to be enjoyed by the citizens of other States.

Your Committee are also of opinion, that no portion of the public deposites should be applied in aid of the ordinary revenues either for the support of the State Government, or for county purposes. The ordinary taxes levied for these uses, are far from being burthensome to the people; and by a proper adjustment of the valuation of taxable property, will yield a sum quite as great as ought to be desired. It should, moreover, be borne in mind, that those Governments have been distinguished by the greatest purity of administration, and have longest preserved the blessings of liberty, in which the governing power, no matter how constituted, has been dependent for its support, on annual pecuniary levies from the people. To exhaust the surplus revenue in maintaining the current expenses of Government, or to fritter it away, by a division among the several counties, to replenish their treasures, in the manner proposed by a bill referred by the House of Commons, would be not merely to compromit the dignity of the State, but to interrupt, for a time, only the regular operation of the system of State taxation, and to disappoint the just expectations of our constituents. Your committee, therefore, return said bill to the House, and recommend its rejection.

Your committee have also been instructed to enquire into the propriety of devoting the fund in question, to the establishment of a new Bank, to be owned wholly by the State. A portion of them are confident in the belief, that the establishment of such an institution, would contravene that provision of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no State shall emit bills of credit;" and which they are informed, has been judiciously expounded, to extend to *any* paper medium issued by a State, *for* the purposes of common circulation. Independently of the arguments against the expediency of such a Bank, which have been often urged in the discussions of this subject heretofore, your committee believe that no financial skill could successfully manage a Bank founded entirely on a borrowed capital, demandable in certain proportions, at the pleasure of the lender; which must regulate its business according to the necessities of the Federal Government; the fluctuations of party politics—the appropriations made by Congress; and even the movements of individuals of that body, from motives either partizan or patriotic.

The only remaining objects of appropriation, to which the attention of your committee has been called by the direction of the Legislature, are common schools and Internal Improvements. These, your committee recognize as first in importance among all the objects which now claim the patronage of the public; and but for the fiduciary character of the means in their possession, they would meet less difficulty in dedicating the whole fund immediately and irrevocably to these purposes. They, however, propose to devote it to them; while, at the same time, it shall be so invested for the present, as to be capable of recall without great inconvenience, should the State be required to refund any part of the loan. They are aware that public opinion is divided on the question, whether general education, or the improvement of the means of transportation, should be first patronized. Some of your committee were inclined to the opinion, that that the whole should be expended on Internal Improvements: in the belief, that opening new avenues to wealth, which are acessible to all clasess of the community, would diffuse the means and the disposition for education to an extent almost equal to a direct appropriation for public schools—others on the contrary, insist on claiming the whole as a school fund, as the only mode in which it can be made to benefit equally the whole population. In deference to this conflict of opinion, your committee have been induced to recommend that our whole share of the surplus revenue, shall be devoted equally to popular education and Internal Improvements, that that part which is appropriated to education, shall be added to the "fund for common schools" now existing; and shall be invested for accumulation in Bank stock, by increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, to one million five hundred thousand dollars; in which, there shall be subscribed, of the school fund before mentioned, four hundred thousand dollars; and by increasing the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to two millions of dollars; by a subscription of the fund aforesaid, for five thousand shares in said Bank. Your committee are fully sensible of the dangers to be apprehended from an excess of Banking capital; and have only consented to this mode of investment, because of a general prevalence of the opinion, that our present capital is too small. They propose, however, to remedy the inconveniences of an excess, should one occur, by a provision in the amended charters for the reduction of the capital stocks of both the Banks, if it shall be found too great for the real demands of business. They also believe that this disposition of the addition to the school fund, can be much more economically and profitably made in the Banks already in existence and in full operation, than in one owned exclusively by the State; not to mention the objections already urged to an institution of the latter character. In all monied transactions, your committee suggests, that experience has generally proved, that individuals having an interest in the adventure, have realized greater profits than mere agents. The proposed investments in Bank may be made without any expense to the school fund, except its portion of the compensation paid to the officers of the Banks. The President and Directors of the Literary fund, by the act of the General Assembly of 1825, will receive the dividends on the shares of that fund, and re-invest them for further increase.

The residue of the public deposites, (which is estimated at nine hundred thousand dollars,) your committee recommend to be added to the fund for Internal Improvements, and be placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements. That they shall proceed to loan out the same upon the terms prescribed in the bill herewith reported—that a preference shall be given in making such loans to companies engaged in constructing works for the Improvement of the means of internal transportation; but that no company shall be allowed to borrow to an amount greater than one half of its capital stock actually subscribed by solvent subscribers; and that satisfactory security, either real or personal, to be judged of by the said Board, shall, in all cases, be given by the borrowers. The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, are directed, whenever interest shall be received thereon, to make new loans, so as to keep the fund in a course of active accumulation. The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, have a corporate existence by the act of the General Assembly of 1819, and consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and an agent of public works, appointed by the Legislature, no one of whom receives any compensation for this service, except the last; who is entitled to pay for the time actually spent by him in public employment.

Your committee believe that it will be in the power of the Board greatly to facilitate works of Internal Improvement, by the adoption of the plan proposed; while, at the same time, the fund of the State will accumulate for future use. The regular business of banking, requires such speedy returns of their loans, that neither Rail Road, Canal, nor Manufacturing Companies, can obtain from them, the accommodations necessary for constructing their works. Whereas, the disposition of the fund for Internal Improvements herein recommended, by affording longer time for payment, than is allowed by legitimate Banking operations, will give to them all due encouragement. Your committee have deemed it advisable that this whole fund should be placed under the control of the Board of Internal Improvements, rather than that the loans should be made by the Legislature, for the reason that but few corporations for purposes of Internal Improvement are, as yet, in operation in this State; and they desire that the accommodations which may be furnished by the Bill before mentioned, shall be extended, whenever its terms are complied with. As the corporations which may be chartered at this session, will be, of course, unknown until after the adjournment, it is deemed to be expedient for the General Assembly to desiginate those to which aid shall be given, or how far it shall extend.

Your committee know full well, that many of our constituents had expected bolder measures on the subject of Internal Improvement, or of public education; or of both, than they have have recommended—that fond hopes have been cherished by patriots in every quarter—that the State would immediately be blessed with the full fruition of those advantages for which they may now suppose that but a tardy preparation is about to be made. When, however, it is recollected, that much, as the subject has been agitated, even at this day, public opinion has not settled down on any great work of Internal Improvement, to which the public treasure should first be devoted—that no plan of common schools has yet been devised, which is capable of practical execution in every part of the State; when, moreover, it is remembered, that it is as yet uncertain whether the policy of distributing the excess of the Federal Revenue among the States, will be repeated; and if continued, whether it will be, by way of loan, or in absolute property. Your committee presume, that the present Legislature will, in some degree, deserve the gratitude of their country, if they shall so appropriate the fund confided to her, as to deepen and widen those foundations on which others may erect the superstructure of her happiness and prosperity. To carry into effect the plans herein proposed, they present the Bills marked No. 1, 2, 3, and recommend that they be passed into laws.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. GRAHAM, *Chairman, Pro Tem.*

January 2, 1837.

SENATE.

Monday, January 2, 1837.

Mr. J. W. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee; to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to restore any person convicted of an infamous crime to the rights of citizenship. [Authorises such person, three years after conviction, to file petition in the Superior Court, which tribunal shall have jurisdiction of the case.]

The other House having agreed to the amendment to the engrossed bill to incorporate the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The following engrossed bills from the Commons were read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled: To incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Company; Concerning the Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.

Mr. Marsteller presented a communication from Owen Holmes, Esq. declining to accept the office of Judge, conferred upon him at the present session; which was read and ordered to be transmitted to the Commons.

The engrossed bill to amend the Charter of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road Company, was amended, on motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, passed its third reading, and transmitted to the Commons for their concurrence in the amendment.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edwards, proceeded to the order of the day. Messrs. Edwards and Bryan of Carteret were appointed a committee to wait on the Hon. Mr. Memminger, Commissioner from the State of South Carolina, and invite him to a seat prepared for him in the Senate chamber. Whereupon the bill to confer banking privileges on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was read the second time; when Mr. Memminger rose, and addressed the Senate at considerable length, and with great force and eloquence, in support of the measure, and in explanation of the object of his mission. After he concluded his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, January 3.

Mr. McCormick presented a bill to authorize the County Court of Cumberland to lay off the public roads of said county into districts, &c. Referred.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to amend the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company;—which passed its first and second readings, and was laid on the table.

Mr. Spruill presented a bill concerning the public arms now in the arsenals in Raleigh and Fayetteville. Read first time.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Resolution, submitted by Mr. Edwards, relative to the existing Tariff Laws, and, on motion of Mr. Hargrave, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Wednesday, January 4.

The proposition of the House of Commons, that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Saturday the 14th inst. was concurred in.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Gaston, and the bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Newbern district, were read and rejected.

Mr Sanders presented a bill concerning Special Magistrates in this State; which passed its three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol of the State, was read the third time, amended, on Mr. Polk's motion, so as to appropriate $120,000 instead of $75,000, and on Mr. Edward's motion, so as to provide for the furnishing the Capitol; passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, January 5.

After reading the Journal, Mr Mebane rose and addressed the Senate, and submitted the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Senate has learned with deep regret, the death of George W. Montgomery, Senator from the county of Hertford,

Be it therefore Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, informing that body of the melancholy event, asking them to unite with the Senate in paying the last honors to the deceased, and in raising a Joint Select Committee of four from each House, whose duty it shall be to superintend the Funeral ceremonies.

Resolved, That in testimony of the high respect which this body entertains for the virtues of the deceased, they will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

The Resolutions were *unanimously* adopted, and Messrs. Mebane, Spruill, J. W. Bryan and Hargrave being appointed a Committee, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, January 6.

Mr. Taylor presented the following Resolution, which, on Mr. Marsteller's motion, was ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the act of Congress, approved the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the "compromise act," was passed in good faith, and ought to be observed; and any act on the part of Congress to disturb its provisions, or frustrate its operation, would be regarded as any act, and a violation of good faith.

The bill to confer on the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, banking privileges, was read third time and rejected—Ayes 22, Noes 24.

AYES—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Melchor, Moseley, Morehead, Moore, McCormick, Polk, Reding, Reinhardt, Sanders, Skinner, Spruill—22.

NOES—Messrs. Arrington, Barnett, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Burney, Cowper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Kelly, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Moye, Myers, Reid, Taylor, Williams, Whitaker—24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, January 2.

Mr. Moore presented a bill, empowering the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company, to subscribe their stock to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; which passed its first reading.

Mr Hawkins, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred resolutions vacating the seats of Meshack Pinckston and John A Averitt, made reports of facts; when, on Mr Hawkins's motion, the same were laid on the table.

Mr Graham, from the committee on the Surplus Revenue, made a detailed report of the various subjects referred to them, together with a bill to appropriate the public monies which shall be received by this State. The bill was read the first time and passed, and on motion of Mr Crawford, ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, January 3.

Mr. McRae, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road Company, without amendment.

Mr. Hill moved for its indefinite postponement, on the ground that it was too indefinite in its terms, not prescribing the line of the road with sufficient certainty—that the effect would be to carry out of the State our products to aggrandize foreign Capitalists—and that to grant a charter to this Company would be a breach of faith towards the Cape Fear and Yadkin Company.

Mr. Graham who introduced the bill, stated the reasons which induced him to do so, and which would influence his vote in its favor. After which, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, it was laid upon the table, with the understanding that it should be called up to-morrow.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported the Resolution to vacate the seat of Dillon Jordan, without amendment. It was laid upon the table.

Mr. Satterthwaite introduced a bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of sugar and silk in this State, by granting incorporations to associations of individual enterprize and capital, formed for that purpose. Read first time.

Wednesday, January 4.

The bill to erect a new county by the name of Madison, out of a portion of Buncombe, was read the second time. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Patton advocated its passage at some length, after which, on motion of Mr. Coor, it was indefinitely postponed 57 to 45.

Mr. D. Jordan, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to alter the dividing line between the counties of Bladen and Cumberland.—Read first time.

Thursday, January 5.

The Journal being read, a message was received from the Senate, transmitting Resolutions announcing the death of George W Montgomery, the Senator from Hertford, which had been adopted by that body. The Resolutions having been read, were *unanimously* adopted.

On motion, Messrs Gales, Rayner, Hoskins and Stallings were appointed, on the part of this House, to arrange the Funeral ceremonies; and then, on motion of Mr. Graham, the House adjourned.

Friday, January 6.

Several Revised bills were read and ordered to be engrossed.

FOREIGN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1837.

By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Britten, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 25th November, and Liverpool to the 26th, the day on which Captain B. sailed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 25.

Since our last there has been more business; the sales on Wednesday amounting to 2,500 bags, and to-day fully 3,000. The better qualities of American are more saleable; in other descriptions there is no change.

From the New York Daily Express, January 4.—By EXPRESS MAIL.

One Hundred and Thirty-eight Lives Lost.—By reference to our Marine list, our readers will learn all the particulars we have, as yet of the dreadful disaster which has befallen the Barque Mexico from Liverpool. She was off the Hook Saturday and Sunday in distress, firing guns and short of provisions.

In the snow storm she endeavoured to put to sea, but were run ashore on Hempstead Beach. Most of the eight men landed on the shore, are badly frost-bitten.—Where were the Pilots?

Cattle Sale.—The American Farmer contains an account of the sale of some *short horn Durhams*, imported by the Ohio Importing Company, and sold at their farm in Ross county, Ohio. The prices given for these cattle show the enterprise and public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an advantageous light. It is by such a spirit as this that the *Young West* is going ahead, and outstripping in the race of improvement and prosperity her Eastern sisters. It is not that their local advantages are so superior; it is the spirit of youthful enterprise which is carrying them forward, and the absence of that spirit which is keeping us stationary.

Matchem	a bull	$1,200
Young Waterloo	do	1,250
Duke of York	do	1,120
Experiment	do	1,150
Comet Halley	do	1,505
Nimrod	do	1,040
Duke of Norfolk	do	1,255
Blossom	a cow	1,000
Flora	do	1,205
Matilda	do	1,000
Young Mary and her calf		1,500
Tuwawater and her calf		1,225
Moss Rose		1,200

We have, since we last introduced his name into our columns, heard of the Mexican General (and President) Santa Anna. He reached Louisville on Christmas Day; and, unable to go further by water, was to proceed immediately over land for Washington, by way of Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky.—*Nat. Int. 5th inst.*

Thomas W. Veazey was, on Monday last, re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland, for another year. The whole number of votes, in joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature, was eighty-one, of which Governor Veazey received seventy.

A foot race for $3000, contested by a Georgian and a Kentuckian, over the Augusta course, on the 17th inst., was won by the former, who came out six feet six inches ahead of his opponent.

TEXAS.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

FROM THE NATCHEZ TRI-WEEKLY COURIER.

TEXAS—CAUSES OF THE RELEASE OF SANTA ANNA.

The following communication comes to hand at a very favorable juncture, when the presses from every quarter are rife with speculations respecting the reasons that actuated the Texas chief magistrate in releasing the captive president of Mexico.

For the information and satisfaction of those at a distance, who feel interested in the welfare of this interesting country, perhaps it would be no more than proper for us to state that the gentlemen who favoured us with this communication is a highly respected gentleman of the Natchez bar, and who, being intimately acquainted with the head of the government and the leading men of Texas, has all the adequate opportunities of speaking authentically on the subject.

This expose of the course of policy adopted by the Texans is highly satisfactory, and although we have been inclined to doubt the expediency of the measure, we are now convinced that the interests and welfare of the infant republic may be really promoted by Santa Anna's restoration to liberty, while at the very worst it can do them no harm, if the results anticipated therefrom should not be realized.

To the Editor of the Natchez Daily Courier.

SIR—The Mexican General Santa Anna and his friend and aid-de-camp Col. Almonte have been released from their captivity in Texas, and passed up the river a few days ago on their way to the city of Washington. They are escorted on behalf of the Texan government by Col. Hockley, Inspector General of the army, Col. Bee, late Secretary of the Treasury and Captain Patton. I accompanied them from this place to Vicksburg, and the views which have induced the visit of Santa Anna to our capitol have been placed in my possession with the request that I should make public so much of them as might be interesting to the people of this country.

In view of a speedy and pacific adjustment of the sanguinary war which has existed between Mexico and Texas, the captive general solicited permission from the Texan Government to throw himself upon the protection of the United States, and claim the interposition of the mediatory offices of their Chief Magistrate. He proposed to acknowledge the Republic of Texas an independent and sovereign nation—or to agree to the incorporation of her territory into the North American Union if the other parties interested should so determine. Being a prisoner of war—and the Mexican Government having expressly declared that it would hold no negotiation with Texas through General Santa Anna while he so remained in duresse, it became necessary, if his authority and influence were to be made available at all, that he should at once be placed in a different attitude, in which he might set free and untrammelled, unbiased by any disparaging circumstances, but according to his unquestioned legal right—that he should, in fact, be restored to the full and complete possession of all his lawful authority and power as President of Texas. To effect this, his immediate and unconditional release by the government of Texas was indispensably requisite—and under the peculiar circumstances which exist in connexion with his captivity, it was deemed advisable that the pacificatory offices should be invoked of some neutral power, friendly to both of the belligerent parties, and impartial between them. General Santa Anna therefore proposed to visit Washington, and solicit the mediation of the President of the United States, and his proposal was acceded to by the Executive of Texas, who believed that nothing could possibly be gained by detaining him longer. On the first of March next the term of his Presidentship will expire, after which time he would be utterly valueless as a prisoner.

The people of Texas are anxious to terminate their war. They wish to live at peace with Mexico. They desire most heartily to establish their government, and if possible to annex themselves to our own Union. They could hardly hope to attain their object while they held the chief of their enemy in the bonds of imprisonment. They have, therefore, in a spirit of magnanimity deserving of all praise, voluntarily surrendered him to his liberty, on the pledge of his word of honor that the war shall be terminated, that peace shall be restored, that the relations of amity and friendship shall be cultivated and cherished. To detain him could avail them nothing—to relieve him afforded, at least, the prospect of advantage. If their hope shall be realized, the blessings of a prosperous peace will fall upon them—if disappointed, the execrations of the civilized world will be visited upon their enemy, and him whom they have conquered they can conquer again.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. ROSS.

Natchez, 21st Dec., 1836.

The Legislature of Connecticut has closed its extra session. It was called for the purpose of making provision for receiving and disposing of the proportion of the surplus revenue falling to that State. The bill passed upon the subject appropriates the money to the towns one-half the proceeds to be applied to the support of common schools—the remainder to the disposition of the town authorities.

Broad convicted.—The trial of Philander R. Broad, for leading on the attack of the Indians in the Creek Nation last summer upon the mail stages and their passengers, came on at the present term of the United States District Court now holden in this city, Judge Crawford presiding, and late on Thursday night, was terminated by the jury's returning a verdict of *Guilty*.

Mobile Mer. Advertiser.

In Ipswich a few weeks since, a woman of 62 years of age was drowned in a brook, where there was but 9 inches of water. She went to procure a bucket of water, and was so much intoxicated that she fell in and laid there all night, when found in the morning she was dead.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1837.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Saturday night, Jan

I arrived here this afternoon, just [in time] Legislature was in the act of balloti[ng] Judge, to supply the vacancy occa[sioned] by Mr. Holmes' refusal to accept. I [have] the greatest pleasure in stating, that [the] sulted in the election of our distingu[ished] townsman, John D. Toomer, Esq. [a] whom no one in our State is better [re]lated to grace the Bench. The vote [was] for Mr. Toomer 87. Mr. Heath 79, [scat]tering 1. The following was the st[ate] the Poll:

SENATE.

For Toomer—Messrs. Waddell, Albright, [Bar]nett, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Burney, [Dob]son, Davidson, Hargrave, Hawkins, Joyner, [Mo]Kelly, Melchor, Moye, Morehead, Moore, [Mc]Cormick, Myers, Polk, Redding, Skinner, [Spr]Williams.—23.

For Heath—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, [Bry]of Craven, Bunting, Cowper, Cooper, [Dan]Edwards, Exum, Fox, Gudger, Houlder, [Hus]Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, [Rey]Reinhardt, Sanders, Spruill, Whitaker.—2[4]

COMMONS.

For Toomer.—Messrs. Adams, Bedford, [Bro]Brummell, Campbell, Clayton, Clement, [Coo]Covington, Cox, Crawford, Eaton, Erwin, [Gra]Fleming, Gales, Gary, Gee, Gilkspie, [Gra]Grady, Graham, Granberry, Guthrie, [Hal]Harris, W. Harris, Hill, Hollingsworth, [Hos]Hoskins, Jefferson, E. Jordan, D. Jordan, [Kin]J. A. King, N. J. King, W. B. Lane, [Lo]Loudermilk, J. Matthews, C. H. Matthe[ws] P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Maultsby, [Mc]McAlister, McClenahan, McNair, McRae, [Per]J. H. Perkins, Pinkston, Pritchard, [Rob]Swift, Thomas, Tuton.—57.

For Heath—Messrs. Averitt, Blount, [Bry]Byrd, Caldwell, Calloway, Canaler, [Cha]Coor, Daniel, Davenport, Dunn, Farrow, [Fer]Gwinn, L. A. Guinn, Hartley, Haywood, [Hen]Hoke, Holland, Hooker, Howerton, [Hut]Irion, Judkins, Kenyor, J. W. Lane, W. [Ash]J. F. Lee, Maclin, Marshall, Neale, Nye, [Ad]kins, Rand, Roebuck, Roberts, Simpson, [Sm]wood, Smith, Spiers, Stallings, Stockard, [Sut]linson, Ward, Watson, R. Whitley, K. [Wh]Williamson.—49.

For Edward Hall.—Mr. Hawkins.

Joint vote.—Toomer 80, Heath 72, Hall [1].

I was gratified to find all the *mem*[bers] from Cumberland throwing off the sha[ckles] of party, and voting for Mr. Toom[er]. few others of the party deserve cred[it] like conduct.

There are many speculations afl[oat] to the disposition of the Surplus. B[ut] is, as yet, only speculation. A few will determine whether it is to be de[voted] to purposes of weal or wo. In the time, I have my fears.

The South Carolina Bank project rejected in the Senate yesterday, b[ut] considered to-day. The impressio[n] that it cannot pass. This arises fr[om] spirit of hostility to the great Rail [Road] Far otherwise, I believe. But the o[b]jection is to the location of a Branch S. C. Bank in the State.

Judge Donnell resigned his office t[o-day] His place will doubtless be filled [in a] next week.

Monday night, Jan.

In the Senate, to-day, the importa[nt bill] to confer Banking Privileges on the Ch[ar]ton and Cincinnati Rail Road Comp[any] passed its 3d reading, by a vote of [24 to] 22. This measure has excited a great[er] of interest here, and its decision, I [be]lieve, is calculated to exercise an importa[nt] influence on other Internal Improve[ment] schemes. The General Assembly, [in] has granted this most important pri[vilege] to a foreign corporation, because it [was] deemed essential to the success of a [great] work, can scarcely refuse efficient a[id] our own works, especially to our [Cape] Fear and Western Road, which is justly regarded as the only one of a *State* character, now before the Legisla[ture]. The one which has received such fav[or] the Senate, is intended and calculate[d] build up a city beyond our limits, a[nd] some measure by our Trade. The [Cape] Fear Road, on the contrary, is exclu[sively] a State work, intended to concentra[te] Trade of the State at a market within State. I cannot believe, therefore, the Legislature will turn a deaf ear t[o it]. At all events, an opportunity will b[e af]forded them of aiding us, for I under[stand] a bill will be introduced to-morrow [for] viding for a subscription of $400,000, [if] individuals shall have taken and se[cured] $600.000. As I said before, there general good feeling existing toward[s the] work, and I have hopes of the succe[ss of] this bill.

I ought to have stated, that Mr. Wa[ddell] and Mr. Carson spoke at length in fa[vor of] the above bill, and that Messrs. Kelly Cooper opposed it. I did not hear Waddell; but Mr. Kelly spoke vehem[ently] and ably against the propriety of gra[nting] Banking privileges. Mr. Cooper of [Mar]tin is a queer genius. He violently sailed Nick Biddle, praised Jackson Van Buren, and prophecied that in than two years, old Nick would be the of these U. States, if these Banking p[ri]leges were not put down! He ex[cited] much amusement, at the same time tha[t] himself was as much in earnest as any I ever saw.

Upon the whole, I was rejoiced at passage of the bill, though I would [have] preferred that the work should be effect[ed] without such a Bank. But it was said [by] all hands, that it could not be accompli[shed] without.

The bill to incorporate the Mutual [Ass]rance Company of Fayetteville, passe[d the] Senate this day, and is therefore a l[aw]. This is an act from which I look for [much] good, not only to our town, but to [other] parts of the State. It is based up[on the] principle which has succeeded where[ver it] has been tried, and has saved very [large] sums to every community which [has] dopted it.

A balloting took place to-day for a Ju[dge] to supply Judge Donnell's place. [The] vote was, for John L. Bailey 69, for [Wm.] Heath 60, for Wright C. Stanly 24.

In the Commons, Mr. Graham deliv[ered] his views at length, on the question of deposites of the Surplus Fund, in expl[anation] tion and enforcement of the recommen[da]tions of his Report, [which appears in [this] paper.] He is an interesting debater, [and] enjoys so entirely the respect of the Hou[se]

he was listened to with great attention. n he closed, the House adjourned, till fternoon, when the Revised Code was up. The Surplus Question will come gain to-morrow, when the debate will sumed.

Raleigh, Tuesday night, Jan. 10.

readers cannot feel more astonish- than I do myself, at my sitting down mpliment, in as strong language as I command, a gentleman to whose pub- nd political character I have heretofore a strong repugnance. I mean Mr. ker Haywood. He has this day re- ed his character, in the eyes of the ma- ho heard him, from the reproach of a orizing, party, or sectional policy.— as this day electrified the House with eech, containing the most enlarged, al and patriotic views and plans, which e ever had the pleasure to listen to. as avowed himself the advocate of a t participation of the State in some one ore of the works now in contemplation mpletely demolishing the schemes re- ed by the Committee of 26; which, I do Mr. Graham the justice to say, are ved not to be his own views, but those d upon him by the fear that nothing r could be procured at the hands of present Legislature.

have not yet sufficiently repressed the lerating feelings produced by Mr. Hay- d's noble speech, to give a satisfactory ne of it. He commenced by alluding former occasion (the Convention Ques-) in which he had come forward, in de- e of all local considerations, in aid of a ure calculated to restore harmony to State, to unite us as one people. He now about to advocate a policy which elieved to be purely for the good of the e, without regard to local or party feel- . And ably did he redeem his pledge. he first place he was opposed to the pro- tion of the Committee to increase the ital of the Banks. He believed that no e Banking Capital was wanted in North olina, but that if it was, he was in favor s being confined to individuals. He was lly opposed to the State becoming a kholder, to a further extent than at ent. He argued that the Bank of the e could not advantageously increase its tal, because it was not located in a com- cial community, and because it already essed more than it could use. He could conceive of a reason for the Bank's ac- ing a subscription of $500,000 by the e, because, as the Stock is worth 20 per t. premium, it would be a gift to the e of $100,000. Besides which, by re- g to accept such an amendment of their rter, they would have possession, for years, of the whole surplus, without ng a cent for it. Of course it would be tly to their interest to reject the in- se. He asked why it was deemed ne- ary to make *its* Capital greater than of the Cape Fear Bank. Were they ng to give $100,000 for the privilege ing the stronger Bank? He compli- ted both Banks for soundness, &c. but estly deprecated a recurrence to the ex- ive Bank issues of 1820. Already the k of the State had a debt of four mil- s, a circulation of two millions, and a osite of one million. He disclaimed a- personal interest—he owned no Bank or r Stocks.

e drew a distinction between this In- tion and the Cape Fear Bank. He ad- ed that the commerce of the State might t additional aid; but he desired facts up- hich to judge. He however, doubted her it was constitutional. Thought it *vate* act. But at all events he would nd the bill by imposing a tax of ½ per . instead of ¼; and requiring the Bank ubscribe 200,000 to the Wilmington and noke Rail Road.

e then submitted his own plans, to ch he was not wedded, but which he ght essential to the welfare of the State. he would pay off the State debt of 0,000. Then he would subscribe two- to the Stock of the Cape Fear and in Rail Road, which he urged as the work of State importance yet projected. d no reason personally to entertain feelings towards Fayetteville, but he for the State. He would confine the ription to the case of an actual sub- ription of three-fifths of the whole sary amount by individuals. He called the Legislature to try the Yadkin and Fear people. They had talked and d. Let us see if they would *act*. He t believe that the spirit was yet up. believed that it *would* rise, and that ork would be done. [*I* do not doubt the Legislature will but carry out Mr. ood's statesman's-like views.]

t he would go for the contemplated vement at Nag's head, and for drain- e Swamp Lands, both of which he ed with all the powers of his elo- ce, and array of facts. All the profits e lands would go of course to the ary Fund. He would also give it all ends from Rail Road Stocks. He did hink it practicable, at present, with means the State could command, to e a plan of general Education. He d glory to see the day, but our State oo extensive, and its means too limi- It would require the interest of a l of 12 millions. And it would not adopt a partial system. To be ac- le it must embrace *all*. If the State Internal Improvements until it ac- the means to establish a common system, there would be few children the State to educate. He doubted, whether the system of free schools be carried into effect in a slave y, there was something too abhor- o the feelings in being dependent on bounty.

the Cape Fear Road, the West and ape Fear would be bound together. Cape Fear and the Roanoke by the ington Road. The middle and the ern by the Raleigh and Gaston, which certainly be continued to Fayette- and thus embrace the Northern and ern. And in due time, Beaufort and teville would be united by a Rail Road. ll parts of the State would be bound r, and we should become a great and rous people. The speech embraced etails for which I have not room.

pathetic appeal at the close of his drew forth the plaudits of the House the spectators, which the chairman did not attempt to restrain. Indeed all seemed to feel that it was the effort of genuine patriotism, and a confidence was inspired, that the present Legislature may yet have a title to the benedictions of their country.

I have already written too much, but not half what I feel. All thoughts are now turned to Mr. Graham. His great popularity, the confidence all men here repose in him, will give to his course to-morrow a powerful interest. I cannot communicate the result in time for this week's Observer.

Col. Memminger's Letter.—We have perused the letter of the South Carolina Commissioner addressed to the Governor, and printed in the Raleigh papers, with attention. The document upon the whole, is creditable, and we have no fault to find with the basis of the proposed charter, conferring Banking privileges upon the Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road Company. Should our State desire to accede to the charter, and our Legislators deem it expedient so to do, no objection can reasonably be alleged in opposition to the *plan*; it certainly is guarded, and the restrictions against excessive issues, and over-trading are amply sufficient.

Will our Legislature unite with South Carolina in this project? Is it proper that she should do so? These are questions of grave importance, and should not be decided without careful investigation. For our part, we think North Carolina would not be true to herself in such a course. A Bank of the large capital proposed would sooner or later swallow up the local and legitimate banking corporations of our own State, and the result would be, that the monetary system of No. Carolina would be regulated in the City of Charleston.

One suggestion in the letter we do not quite understand. The writer asks the question, if there be a demand for an *increase of circulation* in that portion of North Carolina, where this road is to be located. He readily replies to his own query, thus, "In North Carolina this question admits scarcely of any doubt. For the very extensive circulation of the notes of the adjoining States, shews the nature of the demand, and that the local currency even now does not supply it."—Now it can hardly be supposed that the idea intended to be conveyed is, that the fact of a vast amount of South Carolina Bank Notes being in active circulation among us, and gentlemen having proper facilities for determining the question, estimate the amount at one million of dollars, proves conclusively, *a want of circulating medium*, or a demand *for an increase of circulation*. To our mind it shews that the *previous want has been supplied*, and if there be a demand for a further increase, though we are anxious to know the data from which such an opinion is deduced; we think it can clearly be shewn, that such demand cannot and will not be supplied to any extent by the charter of this Bank. Perhaps the meaning may be this: a large amount of the paper issues of other States circulate in North Carolina. This proves that *if* the proposed Bank could displace this illegitimate medium, and supply it by its own bills, it would certainly be for the interest of North Carolina to effect this object by the charter. And if no other means could effect the object, if nature had interposed impassable barriers to the passage of our products through our own ports, we would respond, yes, let her grant this charter. But nature has not dealt so hardly with us. She has spread over our Western territory, minerals and metals of every description and of inconceivable value; she has blessed her with a fertile soil, and never-failing streams, sites, under a wise and beneficent legislation, of future factories, granted her a healthy climate, clothed her with gorgeous scenery and filled her with a thriving and an intelligent people, and has indicated plainly the union of the rich and fertile vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba with the navigable waters of the Cape Fear, as the means by which these resources may be developed. If the displacement of South Carolina Bank notes be a consummation wished for by our statesmen, the only means to effect it is, by the creation of a HOME MARKET. If the trade be diverted to any point within our own limits, our circulation would be of our own Banks. So long as Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Macon and Augusta are markets for produce grown in North Carolina, so long will the circulating medium of Western North Carolina be composed of the notes of the Banks of South Carolina and Georgia. The incorporation of a Bank in every Captain's district, in every County in that portion of the State trading to these points, would be of no effect to obviate the evil. If there be a want of circulating medium, which we deny, it is to be furnished by the concentration of bank capital in the market towns we have enumerated.

Suppose the trade diverted to Charleston by means of the Road, would this mend the matter? Would not our Planters be paid for their produce in notes of Charleston Banks? Would the Branch proposed to be established in Asheville, of this Mammoth Bank, be profitably engaged in a mere exchange, *swapping her notes* for notes of other Banks, and sending them home for payment; with no business founded upon the produce grown around her; the foundation of exchange and reservoir for a continuous supply of specie?

We agree with Col. Memminger that North Carolina would consult her interest by adopting energetic measures to displace the spurious issues of foreign Banks, and substitute the notes of her own corporations, subject to her legislative control.

How this is to be effected, we have attempted to shew. The matter is worth the investigation of her statesmen. She is a creditor to the States of Virginia and South Carolina, and she consents to receive in payment the Bank promises of those States. Upon the issues of South Carolina Banks, (we have no means of ascertaining the amount of Virginia notes within our borders,) her citizens lose annually sixty thousand dollars, by way of interest. Nor is this all. Our Banks lose the exchange founded upon the produce raised, and the discount upon the notes given for goods and merchandize purchased in return. The saving effected in a few years by any internal improvement creating a home market, would go far towards defraying the whole outlay and expense of that improvement. A liberal subscription at this time by the State, to the Yadkin road, would ensure its completion to the confines of Virginia and Tennessee. If the State patronise the work it will be built. New York is largely interested in the scheme; and we have been told by intelligent gentlemen of that City, that if North Carolina would embark in it at a proper time, her citizens would act.

From the fact that notes of other Banks circulate in North Carolina, it is sought to be shewn that Banking privileges should be conferred upon the Cincinnati Road. Now we think we have proved that this course would not mend the matter. A broad objection occurs that such an act on the part of our State would be derogatory to her dignity, and inconsistent with every feeling of State pride. We are not hostile to this Road. Its completion is matter of deep concernment to us. We admire the gallant State of South Carolina. We respect her Statesmen. She is a proud example to her sister States, and we want words to express our admiration of her conduct, in spurning the miserable scramble for Federal offices, and bending all her energies towards her internal improvement and the completion of this great work—the wonder of the age.—Would that North Carolina would imitate this glorious example, and prove to the world that "Lazarus is not dead, but sleepeth."

We are again indebted to Messrs. Strange and Deberry for their valuable favours.

TOWN POLICE.

The following gentlemen were on the 2d inst. elected Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the town of Fayetteville for the present year.

Thomas N. Cameron, M. P., Sampson Boon, C. T. Gardner, Joseph Arey, David A. Ray, John Selph, Joshua Carmon and James Kyle, Commissioners.

A friend in Wilmington, says to us, "we are pleased to learn that our mutual friend Judge Toomer, is again to give dignity and weight to the Bench. We have no local news."

"*Marion, N. C., Dec* 31, 1836.

Mr. E. J. Hale.—SIR: We have not seen a Fayetteville Observer here in four weeks. "Something rotten in Denmark."

We cannot account for the failures noticed above, but perhaps by publishing the note of our correspondent, some remedy may be applied. The papers are regularly forwarded from this office, and we are assured, from the Post Office in this town.

Treasury Department, Jan 3, 1837.

SIR: I seize the earliest occasion to inform Congress of the measures adopted by this Department since the 1st instant, in compliance with the 13th section of the act regulating "the deposites of the public money."

The balance in the Treasury on that day, which was subject to be apportioned among the different States, has on the principles of the act, as construed by the Attorney General, and explained in my last annual report, been ascertained to be $37,468,859 97.

The division of this sum, in detail among the several States, may be seen in the document annexed, (A) and, inncluding Michigan, equals $127,445 10 to each electoral vote.

In consequence of the proceedings of the last convention in Michigan, and the views expressed concerning them by the President of the United States, in his recent message communicating those proceedings to Congress, together with the provisions of the bill now pending in one House on this question, the Department has supposed her situation so far changed since November as to justify the assignment to her of a share of the public deposites, subject however, entirely to the future decision of Congress upon the propriety of this step.

The payment of the share assigned to Michigan will, therefore, be postponed till some expression of opinion shall be given by Congress, which may either sanction its being made to her in the same manner as to the other States, or require its division among the States in addition to the sums which have already been apportioned to them.

Twelve of the States have communicated their acceptance of the terms of the act, and accordingly transfers, equal in amount to the first quarterly deposite required under the law, are now issuing in favor of their respective agents

Which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No. Electoral votes.	Amount to be deposited during year 1837.
Maine	10	$1,274,451 02
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	8	1,019,560 81
New York	42	5,352,694 28
New Jersey	8	1,019,560 81
Pennsylvania	30	3,823,353 06
Delaware	3	382,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 02
Virginia	23	2,931,237 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama	7	892,115 71
Mississippi	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,225 41
Missouri	4	509,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee	15	1,911,676 53
Ohio	21	2,676,347 14
Indiana	9	1,147,005 92
Illinois	5	637,225 51
Arkansas	3	382,335 31
Michigan	3	382,385 31
		$37,468,859 97

It is a subject of regret that, at this interesting period of the session, Mr. Senator Ewing, of Ohio, should be obliged to absent himself (for a week or two, at least,) from his seat in the Senate. Afflictive intelligence from home having reached him, he immediately left this city, for his residence in Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

National Intelligencer.

Morris Canal Company.—We understand the Board of Directors of this institution have leased the Canal for ten years at 6 per cent. per annum on its cost. This is a very advantageous arrangement for the Company, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the stock.—*Nat. Gazette.*

It appears to be certain, on further examination, that, besides those in New York, a number of the Electoral votes given at the late election of President of the U. States were illegal, in consequence of the *disqualification* of the persons chosen as Electors.—One would have supposed that they had none of them ever in their lives read the Constitution of the United States. The New Hampshire Enquirer informs us that in that State alone at least two, if not three, out of her seven Electors were illegally chosen, one being the Pension Agent of the U. States for that State, another a Postmaster, and a third believed also to be an office holder. The Constitution (our readers will recollect) expressly declares that "no person holding an office of trust or profit under the U. States, shall be appointed an Elector.—*Nat. Int.*

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 6.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing in its jurisdiction the whole of South Carolina and all that part of North Carolina lying South of the Cape Fear, is now in Session in this place. About one hundred Ministers of the Gospel are expected to be in attendance. We understand that the Houses of Worship belonging to other Denominations, have been thrown open for their use, and the great room in St. John's Lodge kindly tendered to them by the Masonic Fraternity for the transaction of business.

Perhaps no other Denomination of Christians can boast of a more laborious and self-sacrificing Ministry than that of the Methodist Church. By means of their Itinerant Clergy the glad tidings of the Gospel are made to reach the Tenants of every loghouse upon every bye-road of our vast Country—thereby extending to the Poor and Needy the "Bread of Life" and "Waters of Salvation," which otherwise might never reach them.

Of these things the World at large takes little, too little heed. Notwithstanding, they still go on through evil and through good Report, to do their Master's will, being sure, if they fail not of their duty, of inheriting the Promises set forth by the Great Head of the Church.

Accident.—We are pained to state that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives met with a serious accident, on Thursday. In leaving this City for Fayetteville, in a Carriage drawn by two spirited Horses, they took fright just beyond the Government House, sprang off a very high bank, upset the vehicle, and made a complete wreck of it. The Bishop and his Driver were both thrown out—the former had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise a good deal bruised—the latter escaped unhurt.—*Raleigh Register.*

The bill abolishing the Office of Public Printer, and prescribing the mode in which the Printing for the State shall hereafter be executed, has become a law.—*Ib.*

Col. Memminger, Commissioner from South Carolina, on the subject of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnatti Road, appeared before the Senate, on Monday last, and delivered his views at length. He spoke for more than two hours, with the fluency of a practised debater, the closeness and force of a logician, and the eloquence and feeling of a chivalrous son of the South. We believe his powerful and luminous exposition carried conviction to the minds of all, and we cannot doubt that North Carolina will lend a helping hand to save this great scheme from being abandoned, and thereby secure to herself inappreciable advantages. From the beginning, our only doubt on the subject arose from the fear that the Bank, proposed to be established, might not be sufficiently guarded in its charter; but the statements of Col. M. have convinced us, that the Institution must be a sound one, and that the business and wants of the country will absorb its issues, as its capabilities are developed by the construction of the Road.

Ib.

Adjournment.—Both Houses have agreed to adjourn *sine die*, on the 14th inst. We do not believe however, they will be able to get through with the business before them, by that time. By the 20th, perhaps they can.—*Raleigh Register.*

Death of a Member.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, the Senator from the County of Hertford, who died on Wednesday, last, after a brief illness of a few days. For a just and affecting eulogy on the character of the deceased, we refer to the appropriate remarks, under the Legislative head, which accompanied the annunciation of his death to the two Houses.

On Thursday, the remains of the deceased were carried to the Episcopal Church, where an impressive Discourse was delivered by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector. After which they were attended to the City burial ground.—*Ib.*

The Mint and the Coinage.—The important bill consolidating into one, with slight alterations, all the existing laws and regulations respecting the Mint and Coinage, was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the House of Representatives, Mr. ADAMS having waived his objections to parts of the bill, after having maturely examined it, and other objections being obviated by amendments. As the bill now stands, the Gold Coin remains as now; the Silver dollar is to be hereafter of the weight of 412½ grains instead of 416, its present weight, (the quantity of pure silver in it, however, remains the same,) and the parts of a dollar of proportionate weight; and the copper coin remains, instead of being reduced as proposed, at its present weight of 168 grains to the cent, and 84 grains to the half-cent.—*Nat. Int.*

The Little Rock (Ark.) Advocate of the 16th ult. states that Col. Wm. Whitson was killed on the 5th in an affray, which took place in Crawford county.

The same paper states that the U. S. troops at Camp Sabine have been ordered by Gen. Arbuckle to abandon that station and return to our Western frontier.

Lemuel Turner, convicted of the murder of Capt. *Harwell*, of Halifax, was hung at Oxford, Granville county, pursuant to sentence, on Friday last.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

Election of Governor.—The following official returns of the Election for Governor, have been delayed from time to time by the press of other matter. We add the returns for President, that both may serve as a table of reference. The votes for governor were counted on Saturday, the 10th of December, 1836, in presence of both houses of the Legislature, assembled in the Commons Hall.

	White.	*Van Buren.*	*Dudley.*	*Spaight.*
Anson,	689	299	1012	274
Ashe,	297	343	376	431
Bertie,	312	442	336	489
Beaufort,	616	180	755	236
Bladen,	195	263	324	345
Brunswick,	123	88	359	124
Buncombe,	724	350	1194	533
Burke,	744	332	no returns.	
Columbus,	112	159	210	185
Caswell,	107	1055	116	1067
Camden,	157	88	425	49
Cumberland,	418	667	499	800
Carteret,	123	152	371	243
Currituck,	33	424	70	419
Chatham,	718	599	932	627
Craven,	187	323	268	669
Cabarrus,	440	231	643	227
Chowan,	203	140	no returns.	
Davidson,	593	109	1289	69
Duplin,	197	682	300	754
Edgecombe,	90	1175	71	1191
Franklin,	233	584	308	564
Granville,	664	494	977	391
Greene,	143	178	171	275
Guilford,	788	335	1145	475
Halifax,	495	330	565	465
Haywood,	156	205	143	459
Iredell,	772	337	1284	226
Johnston,	306	448	364	672
Jones,	155	90	228	121
Lenoir,	172	281	192	385
Lincoln,	591	1386	695	1674
Macon,	182	288	275	450
Martin,	179	559	251	519
Mecklenburg,	712	985	869	1095
Moore,	181	493	342	545
Montgomery,	644	106	1048	93
Nash,	95	481	102	679
New Hanover,	150	735	224	730
Northampton,	359	183	604	239
Orange,	905	1103	1237	1132
Onslow,	140	446	252	518
Pasquotank,	200	155	491	259
Pitt,	377	368	482	510
Perquimons,	166	50	479	49
Robeson,	293	472	409	598
Rowan,	1131	108	1642	117
Randolph,	349	180	1000	112
Rockingham,	223	860	300	846
Rutherford,	929	449	1478	588
Richmond,	438	57	617	60
Stokes,	684	978	828	802
Surry,	617	865	883	1035
Sampson,	297	559	419	666
Wake,	665	813	864	891
Warren,	86	662	92	673
Wayne,	162	551	180	716
Washington,	193	48	377	34
Wilkes,	744	209	1126	158
Yancy,	138	267	105	542
	23,626	26,910	33,993	29,950

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday, Richmond M. Pearson, Esq. of Rowan, was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, over Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. of this city.

	Senate.	*Commons.*	
R. M Pearson	29	53	82
T. P. Devereux	13	34	
Scattering	5	24	76
Pearson's majority			6

On the same day, Mr. Gwin, of Macon county, was elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial District. The vote will be given hereafter.

A bill was presented by Mr. Carson in the Senate, to amend the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; which passed its first and second readings, and was ordered to lie on the table.—*Raleigh Star.*

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

It appears, by the annual report of the Secretary of War, that there have been mustered into the service of the United States, during the past year, no less than *twenty-four thousand five hundred militia and volunteers*. We believe the troops under the command of General WASHINGTON, during the Revolutionary war, frequently fell short of this number. And yet they have not been found sufficient, under this warlike Administration, to put an end to hostilities with a handful of Indians. The Seminoles, a mere remnant of a tribe, and being able to bring into the field only a few hundred warriors, have stood out against all the force that has been sent against them, and at the end of a year and a half, or thereabouts, the war appears as likely to last as it did a twelvemonth ago. In the mean time, a large proportion of the officers of the regular army have resigned their commissions, and quit the service in disgust. Among these are many individuals of high reputation for experience and conduct, whose places cannot easily and readily be supplied. That the War Department, in all its branches, requires a thorough overhauling, we do not doubt. An extensive and minute examination into all its business, pecuniary as well as military, should be made, and measures adopted to place it upon a more safe and profitable footing.—That a multitude of abuses will be discovered upon such an investigation, we do not question; and among them, if we are not greatly mistaken, one important ground of dissatisfaction will be traced to a system of favoritism, by which the rights of many meritorious officers have been disregarded or sacrificed, and many unjust instances of promotion or preference have occurred, in which higher claims have been overlooked and trifled with.

We hear nothing further of Gen. Santa Anna, except that he passed by Natchez, on his way up the Mississippi river, on the morning of the 14th of December. Unless his passage has been in some way obstructed or delayed, he ought to have reached this city some days ago. In the New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday last, we find a letter from the Texas correspondent of that paper, an extract from which is subjoined, which throws a new light on the purposes for which the General has been released by the Texans, one of which, it appears, is to make a treaty, as Sovereign Ruler of Mexico, with the Executive of the United States, which treaty the Government of Texas (at least the correspondent of the Courier) seems to consider would be binding upon the Republic of Mexico. This we apprehend to be altogether a mistake, even though the Government of Mexico had not, as it has, renounced beforehand all obligatory authority upon that nation of stipulations or promises which might be made by their captive chieftain.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday the 29th ult. by the Rev. Evander McNair, Col ALEXANDER MURCHISON, to Miss FLORAH ISABELLA, daughter of Neill McKay, deceased.

In Raleigh, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Lacey, CHARLES DEWEY, Esq Cashier of the Bank of the State, to Miss JULIANA HAYLANDER.

At Mcdonsville, N C., on Thursday evening, 29th inst., by D. Roshing, Esq Mr. WILLIAM J LEMMOND to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Jonathan Duren

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DIED,

In Raleigh, on Thursday night last, Mr. R H. B BRAZIER, Civil Engineer &c. During the cold weather of last week, Mr. B. fell from a pair of high steps, and fractured his leg so badly, that he died from the effects of it.

With melancholy feelings we record the death of Mrs. DONELSON, the beautiful and amiable wife of Andrew Jackson Donelson, late Private Secretary of the President of the United States. This most estimable lady went to Tennessee during the summer, and expected to return with her uncle on the 1st of October. For the most part, since the beginning of this Administration, Mrs. Donelson has presided at the President's mansions and all who have visited it know with what amenity of manners, with what engaging and unpretending kindness she welcomed the guests to its hospitalities. She was destined not to share the affectionate farewell greetings with which the country is prepared to salute the close of the President's residence in Washington; with which, in all its private and social relations, she was identified. Mrs. Donelson was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs at her home in Tennessee, shortly before the period fixed for her return. She rallied for a time, and hopes were entertained of her recovery; but a relapse, in the early part of December, hurried her to the grave on the 19th of the month.—*Globe, Jan.* 4.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 8th, Henrietta, with tow boats Only *Son*, Messenger, Washington and James Seawell, with Goods, for sundry persons of this place, and for R. M. Pearson, Murphy & Reeves, Charles Benbow, D. Freeman, Thos Loring, W. Thompson, Mrs. Waddell, Wm. Holt, McAdoo & Scott, W. Blalock, and J. Mabry, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 12

Brandy, peach,	70 a 75	Molasses,	43 a 47
Ditto, apple,	57 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack	
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco,	
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 2[illegible]
Flaxseed,	1 50 1 60	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	130
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 31

A Course of Chemical Lectures, accompanied with Experiments, will be delivered at the Laboratory of Donaldson Academy, during the present Winter, commencing on Tuesday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Lectures will be continued on Thursday and Tuesday evenings of each week, until the Course shall be completed. The Course will consist of 12 Lectures, or more, and will embrace a general view of the Science, with its application to the various arts, as far as practicable. Tickets for admission may be had at the Book Store of Mr. Hale, or at the Academy at $1 for each individual, including the whole Course.

January 11, 1837.

$25 Reward.

WE will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of JACOB, so that we get him. He is about 23 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, heavy made, yellow complexion; he ranaway from our plantation near Carthage, Mississippi. he left home in company with eight other Negro men—he is aiming to go to Old Virginia. He was in jail in Warren county, Georgia, and got out last July

JOSEPH MEEK,
BENJ. LITTLE

January 12, 1837. 23 3t.

NEGROES For Sale.

AT the residence of Conrad Staley, dec'd, Randolph County, we shall sell at Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th March next, nine likely young NEGROES, four of which are fellows, two women and three children. Terms made known on the day of sale

ABRAM HADLEY
ALFRED STALEY.
Executors

Randolph County, Jan. 6, 1837. 23 4w.

A Card.

THE undersigned desires through this medium to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to those of his friends and fellow citizens who so kindly and efficiently rendered their aid in extinguishing the fire which occurred on his premises on the 5th instant.

WM. WADDIFIELD.

January 11. 1w.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Wanted to hire,

IMMEDIATELY, a two horse Wagon and Driver to remove some Furniture and Negroes to Cheraw, S. C. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

January 10. 1w.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12. 1837 23tf.

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the above Institution have happily succeeded in engaging the services of DUNCAN MCLAURIN, Esq for the Male and Miss SARAH P CATLETT, for the Female Department. Both Departments will be opened the second Monday in January next.

This Institution has for several years been favorably known to the public, and has always received a liberal share of patronage. From this consideration, together with the many advantages of its situation, the Trustees are led to believe that nothing but competent and popular Teachers are required, to induce patronage from abroad. The rates of tuition are fixed at the very low amount of from $8 to $16 per session, incidentals and Board, including every necessary comfort, may be obtained at from $7 to $10 per month, and where calculated together, will only cost a student from $100 to $150 a year.

The next scholastic year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each, commencing as above, and ending the first Monday in December. There will be an examination at the close of each Session, the first commencing about the second Monday in June, and followed by a Vacation until the first Monday in July.

Any farther information will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

B. D. TOWNSEND *Secretary.*

Bennettsville, S. C., Dec 24. 1836. 23t3

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN

GALES'S ALMANAC,

For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
50 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

For sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836. 13tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95 tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER

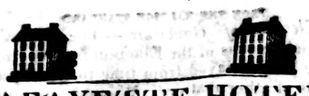
November 7, 1836. 14tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT, For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

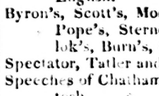
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

E. J. HALE has just received his Fall Supply of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Comprising a general assortment. Fine Cutlery, being a large assortment of superior Rogers and Wostenhome's Pen and Pocket Knives and Razors. Silver Pencil Cases, Pencils, Quills, Ink stands, Ink, Steel Pens, Wallets, Pocket Books, Purses, Cards and Card Cases, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Dissected Maps, Thermometers, Piano Music, Pocket Maps, &c

Among the Stock of Books are the following:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
A great variety of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books,
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion.
Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.
Sherlock's Works. Latimer's Sermons
Leighton's Works. Burnet on 39 Articles.
Walk about Zion. Wilson on the Lord's Supper.
Fourfold State. Book of Hearts
Dick's Works Beauties of Shakspeare.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Polok's, Burn's, Campbell's Poetical Works
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh
Do of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary
Penny Magazine. Shaw's Architect.
American Constitutions, with new Constitution of North Carolina.
Builder's Manual. Painter's and Glazier's Guide.
Oxford Drawing Book. Eaton's Botany.
Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte.
Ferguson's Rome. Gillie's Greece.
Universal Gazetteer Gil Blas.
Language of Flowers Sentiment of Flowers.
History of the Hartford Convention.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
MEDICAL BOOKS—Eberle's Practice; The Nepenties, and Children; McIntosh's Practice; Dunglisson's Dictionary; Hooper's do; Magendie's Formulary; Paris Pharmacologia; U. S Pharmacopeia; Wood and Bache's Dispensatory; U. States do; Abercrombie on the Stomach; Do. on the Brain; Travers on the Eye; Bayle and Hollard's Anatomy; Horner's do; Ewell's Medical Companion; Bell on the Nerves; Hall on the Blood, and loss of Blood; Eclectic Dispensatory; Tate on Hysteria; Coster's Physiological Practice; Rush on the Human Voice; Cooper's Lectures on Surgery; Broussai's Pathology.
LAW.—Blackstone's Commentaries; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Practice; Maddock's Chancery; Saunders'- Reports; Norris's Peake; Chitty's Criminal Law; Collier on Partnerships; Jones on Bailments; Toller's Law of Executors; Clerk's Assistant and From Book; Tomlin's Law Dictionary; Archbold's Appendix; Vattel's Law of Nations; Comyn on Contracts; Chitty on Bills; Hughes's Equity Draughtsman, &c.
SCHOOL BOOKS—A general assortment.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply. JAMES MAHONEY

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836 7-tf.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOWEN & BURNETT,

BARBERS AND FRIZEURS,

Gillespie Street, Fayetteville.

TAKE this opportunity to tender to the public their humble acknowledgments for the very great patronage they have received since they have established themselves, and also to assure all who may call on them, either as regular or transient customers, that every exertion shall be used to give satisfaction. Their Shop is immediately opposite the Store formerly occupied by G. Deming, Esq., where their services will at all times be rendered.

☞ They have a general supply of the best Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

KELVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

THE Exercises of this School, which have just closed for the second session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st of February next, under the superintendence of Miss C. C. Jones and the subscriber, assisted by a lady in every respect suitably qualified. The first Session of the year 1837 will close on the 15th of July, including a short vacation. The second Session will commence on the 15th of July, and terminate on the 12th of December. The School will be, as heretofore, strictly private in its character. No young ladies, except those resident in the immediate vicinity or so near the School as to be considered under the immediate care of their parents or guardians, will be permitted to board in any family of which a teacher is not a member. An arrangement has been made with Miss Holmes, with whom a lady connected with the School resides, to accommodate a small number of young ladies with board. Terms for board and tuition, $85 per Session, payable in advance; tuition for day scholars, $15 for all over 12 years of age; $12½ for those under 12.

Instruction in the ancient languages and Mathematics, will be given when desired. Books and Stationary will be furnished to boarders and day scholars at the lowest retail prices. Music and Drawing will form separate charges. The services of an additional instructer in Music having become necessary, one has been accordingly provided. The services of a gentleman who is highly recommended, have been engaged for the next year, (1837) who will give instruction in the French and German, which will also form a separate charge.

W. H. HARDIN.

Pittsborough, Dec. 15, 1836. 20 w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Star, Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR

December 15, 1836. 19tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, Heirs at Law of Issabella Davis, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and claim their distributive share of the Estate of the said Issabella Davis, dec'd, and on failing to appear, our said Court will make such and further decree in the premises as may be directed by law.

Witness, *David Lewis*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in November, A D. 1836, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

From the Minutes,

(19.6w.) DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86 tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,** Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Richard M Lewis, Jr, and others, to the Court. } *Petition for sale of Slaves—Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and his wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary & his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary & John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary and his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary and John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, *David Lewis*, Cl'k of said Court, at office, first Monday in November, 1836

Test, DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

19-6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836 10-tf

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper. E. J. HALE.

October 11.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Pegenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836. 8tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Hay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER,

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.
NORRISTOWN, PA.

Mr Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

For sale by E. J HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. [7]

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

November 14, 1836. 15-4w

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend on a scrofulous condition of the body. This medicine is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form all the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax Castor Oil, Opodeldoc, &c.

T. J. JORDAN

August 18

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAE.

September 20, 1836.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too numerous to ennumerate all of which will be sold for Cash or country produce, or on short notes for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINSON,
Foot of Hay st.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of French proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Holland, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, West India Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy.

G. B. ATKINSON.

Oct. 5.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inch,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the same side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first mentioned tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which from 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASH

August 9, 1836.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and *Caleb Nicholson*, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will measurement Goods at N. York and deliver at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the rates very low, be subject to storage and labor of loading, which we trust will be seldom required, as steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents at Fayetteville.

August 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

For Sale.

50 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel.
20 Half No. 1 do.
4 Casks London Porter.
25 English Dairy Cheese.

JOHN HUSKE & SON

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836.